

SCOTT COUNTY KICKER.

VOL. 6

BENTON, MO. DECEMBER 8, 1906.

NO. 4



Great Closing-Out Clothing Sale!

We have decided to quit the Ready-Made Clothing business entirely and add a New Line of merchandise to our immense stock of Dry Goods and Shoes, and in order to make room and get ready for this new enterprise by January 1, we are going to offer our entire line of Clothing, consisting of mens' and boys' Fine Suits, Coats, Vests, Overcoats and 1,000 pairs Pants. All of the very best quality and finely tailored. This will be the

GREATEST SACRIFICE SALE OF UP-TO-DATE SEASONABLE CLOTHING

EVER INAUGURATED IN SCOTT COUNTY. THIS GREAT SALE POSITIVELY BEGINS ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, AT M. Winer's Bargain Store!

ORAN, in the Cooksey Brick, and will last until every garment is closed out, for we not only need the ready cash, but must have the room for the new line we will put in. Don't forget the place and date--M. Winer, Oran, Saturday, December 8. In addition to Clothing we carry a full line of up-to-date merchandise--in fact, everything kept in a first-class store--which will be put in this sale at greatly reduced prices. Everything goes for SPOT CASH. Tell your friends and neighbors. Come early and get choice of Bargains. Below we quote some prices. All goods proportionately low:

MENS' SUITS.
The kind that have Quality and Retain Shape.
All wool suits, were \$6.00, moving price, \$2.98
All wool suits, worth \$8.00, moving price, \$4.98
All wool suits worth \$10.00, moving price, \$6.48
All wool suits worth \$12.00, moving price, \$7.98
All wool suits worth \$15.00, moving price, \$9.48

Boys' Long Pants.
A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME.
Fine striped cassimere pants worth \$1.25, must go at 89c
Fine striped cassimere pants worth \$1.50, must go at \$1.19
Fine all wool pants worth \$1.75, sacrifice price, \$1.29

OVERCOAT DEPARTMENT.
Mens' fine overcoats worth \$3.50, moving price, \$2.29
Mens' fine overcoats worth \$5.00, moving price, \$3.48
Mens' fine overcoats worth \$6.50, moving price, \$3.98
Mens' fine overcoats, extra long finished, our special, big line, worth \$8.50, moving price, \$5.68
Extra fine ulsters worth \$9.25, moving price, \$5.98

BOYS' OVERCOATS.
A Complete Line at Prices that will move them.
All wool \$3.00 coats, moving price, \$1.98
All wool \$4.00 coats, moving price, \$2.68
Extra fine \$5.00 coats, moving price, \$2.98
Extra fine \$5.50 coats, moving price, \$3.18

MENS' FINE PANTS--1000 Prs.
At Prices that cannot be Duplicated.
One lot jeans pants worth \$1.25, must go at 68c
One lot jeans pants, all wool, worth \$2.00, now \$1.19
One lot fine cassimere pants worth \$1.25, must go at 79c
One lot fine cassimere pants worth \$2 to \$2.50, now \$1.29
One lot fine, all wool pants, worth \$3.00, must go at \$1.98
One lot fine, all wool pants, worth \$3.50 to \$4.50, now \$2.48
All wool pants as low as 50c a pair.

We also have a big lot of Mens' boys' odd coats and vests that will be closed out at much less than cost.

CHILDRENS' WRAPS.
Fine Bear-skin coat, size 3, worth \$4.50, will sell for \$2.98

Complete line of Childs' coats and Jackets from 75c to \$3.50.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS
It will pay the parent of every boy in Scott County to get the Boy's Clothing NOW!

Suits worth \$2.50, now only \$1.48
Suits worth \$3.25, now only 1.98
Suits worth \$4.00, now only 2.48
Suits worth \$5.00, now only 1.98
Suits worth \$2.25, now only 1.48
Suits worth \$1.50, now only .98
Suits worth \$2.75, now only 1.68
Suits worth \$5.00, now only 3.98

MISSSES' ASSORTED JACKETS.
Assorted Sizes and Colors--Drab, Gray, Brown, Green, and Red. Complete line in town.

Fine Jackets worth \$5.00, now \$2.98
Fine Jackets worth \$5.25, now 3.19
Fine Jackets worth \$3.50, now 1.98

LADIES, LOOK HERE!

If you miss this sale you will miss the crowning event of the season. A big line of Ladies' and Misses' Long Coats--all sizes, colors and styles. Note these prices and then come and examine

Ladies' long coats worth \$9.50, must go at \$5.48
Ladies' long coats worth \$11.00, must go at \$6.98
Ladies' long coats worth \$5.00, must go at \$3.48
Ladies' long coats worth \$8.00, must go at \$4.98

One lot of Ladies' Jackets will be closed out at 50c on the dollar Also a lot of Plush and Cloth Capes must go at any price.

YOUTHS' SUITS--LONG PANTS.

Fine suits that were \$3.50, now 2.48
Fine suits that were \$5.00, now \$2.98
Fine suits that were \$7.50, now 4.28
Fine suits that were \$4.00, now 4.98

A Big Line of Mens' and Boys' odd Coats and Vests at much less than cost. These goods must be sold. Must have room. Don't Forget the Place and Date.

M. WINER, Cooksey Brick, ORAN, MO.

SOMETHING ABOUT NEW ZEALAND.

A Government that Cares Most for the Least Fortunate.--No Millionaires and Consequently no Tramps and Paupers.--Labor People in Control.

Charles Edward Russell in Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.

In all trades, industries, and businesses, a weekly half-holiday was decreed for the round year. Choice of the day was made locally optional, but in each of the labor districts into which the colony had been divided all stores, shops, and factories must close for one day in the week at one o'clock and not be open until the next morning. For retail stores the length of the day was fixed at nine hours including an hour for luncheon for each employee. All overtime and holiday work in all stores, retail and wholesale, was ordered to be paid for at one and one-half times the regular scale.

All employed women and children were placed under strict legal protection. No child could be employed anywhere in any way at an earlier age than fourteen years. From fourteen to eighteen years all employed persons must be provided with a certificate of age and of having passed the fourth standard examination in the public schools. And here was something else to make our eyes bulge. No woman of any age and no boy between fourteen and eighteen years of age could work overtime in their employment except on twenty-eight days in the year and then for not more than three hours in each of the twenty-eight days. In order to obtain even this overtime the employer must on each occasion file at the nearest office of the labor department an application and secure a permit. The application must state the name and age of each person of whom overtime work was desired and the amount of overtime expected. These names were ordered to be kept on file in the labor offices. Before the permit could be issued the records must be examined. If any person in the submitted list had within twelve months worked overtime on twenty-eight occasions the application for that person must be rejected. And for all the overtime work allowed the employer must pay a price and a half.

In our own happy land, where the freedom of contract is inviolable, we proceed in quite a different way. Imagine the salesgirls in a great department store restricted by law to three hours' daily overtime in the Christmas season, paid for that at one and a

half times their regular wage, and provided with supper money or car fare to go home! But in the New Zealand stores you do not see those pale, thin, exhausted young women, struggling on with overtaxed frames and weary feet, that brighten for us the merry Yuletide.

One morning when I was in the Pennsylvania anthracite region I arose early to see the men (and others) go into the mines. It was a great sight because there were about fifty boys whose employment was a crime against humanity and the state law and sowed the certain seeds of disease, ignorance, vice, and misery for all society to reap. I saw one man trudging off to labor with his three children. One walked on each side grasping his father's hand, and the third, being too little to walk at the required pace, was astride the father's neck. The oldest of these boys was eleven and the youngest seven. I was told that the two older boys drove mules in the mines. And the boy astride his father's neck? Oh, he picked slate.

You shall see no such sight as that in New Zealand, glory be.

The Breaking of the Land Monopoly.

"In music," said Schumann, "nothing is wrong that sounds right." The advance movement in New Zealand has been founded upon a similarly revolutionary doctrine. To the plain men that now controlled affairs nothing in legislation was bad if it furthered the welfare, health, liberty, happiness, or opportunities of the masses of the people. While they were radically changing conditions for the workingmen they were also busily knocking to pieces a land system that had all the bulwarks of old custom and all the sanctity of formula.

As in Australia, the land question really overtopped everything else. It was to these countries as the trust question is to us; on it depended whether the nation should go forward or backward. For years before the advent of the reformers, New Zealand, under the control of her landowners and bent upon a general and filial imitation of England, had made as much progress as imitators usu-

ally make. The finances were in a bad way, trade was torpid, the extraordinary resources of the islands were chiefly undeveloped. It was known then as a "nice colony, New Zealand"; it was well-behaved, it had the proper reverence for antiquity, it could be depended upon to spread the dry-rot of feudalism and conservatism; among many ways, by a land system copied from England under which great estates seized and held most of the arable land in the colony, outside of the crown possessions. It was the same old story; no settlers were coming because there was no land to attract them.

What was known as "the grid-iron method" assisted materially in the building of these fine old estates. One member of a family would get hold of a strip of land while his son bought a parallel and similar strip a short distance off. Then they found means to squeeze out the intervening holder, if any, and amalgamated the properties in a way calculated to warm the heart of any land-grabbing American senator, in or out of jail. Where land was held by small settlers it was usually mortgaged. At one time farm mortgages were proportionately as common as they were in Kansas. On these heart-breaking debts a cruel interest was extorted. Banks were wont to get ten and sometimes twelve per cent, and the Shylocks and money-lenders did still better. As not even New Zealand farms could sustain such monstrous loads the country was steadily becoming poorer.

For these conditions the reformers applied two remedies that caused many of their friends to wince, the conservatives to protest, and landed families to cry aloud in agony. First, the government passed an act under which it was authorized to use the public funds to purchase estates and to throw them open to settlement. Wherever there appeared to be a piece of good land useful for the purpose, the government descended upon it and offered the owner a price. Invariably the offer was refused. Then the government appointed an arbitrator, the owner chose another, the two chose a

third, and these fixed upon the value of the land. To this the government added five per cent, and the owner was obliged to accept the price thus determined, and to vacate the premises. Yes, like it or dislike it, out he went. And without appeals, stays, injunctions, arguments, briefs, surrebutals, new trials, reopened cases, postponements, circuit court decisions, supreme court decisions, or any other time-wasting. He pocketed the money and went from the land, or the government threw him off. Then the government cut the land into small farms and offered these to settlers on leases running 999 years and based upon four per cent on the purchase price.

One of the builders of fine old estates and revered landed families was a gentleman that rejoiced in the pleasing name of Ready-money Robinson. He had a trifle of 120,000 acres, which he had formed into an estate called Cheviot, and planned to leave it as a seat of the landed gentry so dear to the English mind. In 1893 the population of Cheviot was twelve, all told; they being sheep-sheepers, in fact. On a part of the land a few sheep ran; the rest was idle and would long be, for I suppose I need hardly say that the utility of these grand estates was either as a speculative holding or as a sweet hunting preserves. The government offered Mr. Robinson a price for his land. Mr. Robinson declined it with scorn and indignation; naturally, for all the landowners looked upon the government's policy as an outrageous invasion of their rights, and upon the men that constituted the government as vile, atrocious anarchists. But the government, caring naught for these things, carried out the law upon Mr. Robinson, ousted him, cut up his fine old estate into small farms for the lower orders, and to-day 2,000 persons live upon it; and where in the good old days was nothing but a hunting field and a few sheep are now fields of grain.

High-handed and arbitrary all this was, no doubt, and subversive of the blessed precedents; but it saved New Zealand. It tore to shreds one of the favorite postulates of the learned writers, for it recognized and paid for the unearned increment; the families that held lands for speculation got for their holdings the full market value and more. But it made New Zealand prosper, it turned the hunting fields into productive farms for men and

women, and the plain men in charge of affairs said it was better to have production and opportunity and homes than to have all the economic postulates that ever were written.

They did more than this, for they have never rested with any achievement, nor thought it represented the ultimate state of the mortgages. How? In the most radical, direct, and unscientific way imaginable. The colony pledged its credit, issued obligations, borrowed upon them \$1,500,000, and lent the sum at four per cent to distressed farmers, taking security on the farmers' lands. This, too, was in total violation of the laws of political economy in such cases made and provided; but it cured the mortgage evil, which was probably more important. Relieved of the old deadly burden of extortionate interest, the small farmers of New Zealand began to prosper. They have prospered ever since. So far the government has lent to the farmers about \$20,000,000, but it has saved them \$40,000,000 in interest, because as soon as it came into the field with its cheap loans, interest rates dropped everywhere. You see Shylock has fled from these shores and will not return.

The government has never lost a cent in these loans.

(Continued next week.)

FIGHTING THE TRUST.

The tobacco growers of Kentucky and Tennessee have a new way of fighting the tobacco trust. Being fully convinced that no relief can be secured in the courts, they are proceeding very effectively to do business out of court. They are undertaking to drive the trust from these states by burning their property. This may seem a little lawless, but no more so than the methods of the trust.

When people cannot get justice in courts they are sure to try harsher methods. It is the delays and dilly-dallies of courts that are responsible for the inauguration of lynch law. It is the unjust and often criminal rulings of courts that causes the prejudice against great aggregations of wealth. An ordinary citizen has no chance in court when capital is his adversary.

At Princeton, Ky., last Friday morning, 300 masked men entered the town and destroyed two tobacco warehouses and their contents, belonging to the trust, valued at \$170,000.

000. The farmers entered the town about two o'clock in the morning, showed the night town marshal and disarmed him. They then went to the factories and quickly applied the torch. The masked men stood on guard, permitting nobody to come near until the buildings were completely enveloped in flames, and help was useless. A squad of the farmers took charge of the telephone office and no word of the affair was permitted to go out.

Of course the conduct of the Kentucky farmers was lawless--but no more so than the conduct of every trust in the nation every day in the year. Lawlessness breeds more lawlessness, and unless something is done the resentment shown by the Kentucky farmers is liable to spread.

And yet it is safe to say that these 300 farmers that felt the necessity of resorting to lawlessness in search of relief all voted the Democratic or Republican tickets only a month ago. And their state administration is Democratic while their national administration is Republican. And yet they are not happy.

HAMMERING AT IT AGAIN.

Again the statesmen are hammering at that much-needed reform of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people. Representatives of thirty states are in session at Des Moines, Iowa, in the hope of bringing about this reform. The meeting is the result of a legislative resolution of the Iowa body, and the following states are represented: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, Georgia, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The road that it is necessary to travel is a long, crooked and tedious one. First congress would have to provide for a change of the national constitution. This would have to be submitted to a vote of the people in the various states, and two-thirds of the states would have to ratify the change in the constitution before it would become effective. This would take years.

It is no longer questioned that the United States senate is the most corrupt body in existence. The members buy their seats and regard them as private property. The senatorial

investigation into the election of Senator Win. A. Clark revealed that he bought up the Montana legislature at the enormous cost of \$550,000. Think of that! A man pays over a half million dollars for a job that pays but \$5,000 a year for six years.

Mr. Clark is the copper king of Montana. Do you believe he paid this enormous price to get to serve the people, or did he do it to make sure that there would be no tinkering with the tariff on copper?

Perhaps the big politicians know it all, but I have some very crude ideas that, if applied, it would not take years to bring results. Suppose the coming Missouri legislature should pass an effective referendum measure, by which all legislative acts could be submitted to the people for approval. Do you suppose the likes of Senator Clark would spend half a million dollars in buying up a legislature--knowing that the people would have to approve of the deal?

With the referendum in force all bribery would disappear. To buy legislation would be useless, for the people would have the last say. Laws would not be effective until approved of by the people. It would, in fact, give us government by the people. But neither Democratic nor Republican politicians or statesmen want that sort of a government. They want government by "the party." And at the head of both parties are the agents of special privilege.

There is a fuel famine at Goldfield, Nevada, and wood sold for \$70 per cord last week. Coal was correspondingly high and when any was to be had at all it was sold out by the sack full and no purchaser could buy more than three sacks. Snow blockades caused the famine. There was much suffering, but later reports say the situation is somewhat relieved.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of John P. Westrick, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the probate court of Scott county, bearing date the 22nd day of November 1906. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if said claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of the publication of this notice they will be forever barred.
KATIE WESTRICK, Administrator.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY.
Office up-stairs in Robertson Bldg.
BENTON, MO.